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COL. ROOSEVELT BETTER AFTER A FEVERISH NIGHT

His Physicians Confident Further Operation Will

Not Be Necessary.

MANY CALL AT HOSPITAL Cardinal Gibbons Wires Joy

That Colonel Seems Safely

Over Crisis. Col. Roosevelt's progress toward recovery was not so rapid yesterday as or revious days. After a restlem night in

perature rose slightly, he felt somewhat better in the morning. His doctors remain confident that further operation will not be necessary. Their view is that in any illness of this

whole they seem to feel that he is get-ing better. Dr. Walton Marshall and Dr. Charles B. Duel visited the patient twice yester day. After their second call at Rocce reit Hospital at \$:30 P. M., the Colonel

secretary, Miss Josephine M. Stricker, gave out this bulletin:
"Col. Roosevelt's condition has not materially changed during the day. There was a slight setback during the night, and to-day he was not so well, but it is expected he will be more restful to make."

It was explained the surgeons had irrigated the Colonel's ears, in both of which there had been abscesses, and that the effect would be soothing.

The morning bulletin, issued at 10:45, was as follows:

"Col. Roosevelt's condition is practi-

was as follows:

"Col. Roosevelt's condition is practically the same as yesterday. He has
had a rather restless night. Just now
his temperature and pulse are normal."

It was ascertuined that the words
"just now" were used because of a
slight rise in temperature in the night,
which, however, had subsided when the
surgeons made their morning examination. In all preceding bulletins there surgeons made their morning examina-tion. In all preceding bulletins there had been no variation from the state-ment that pulse and temperature were normal. The hospital medical staff and nurses continuous observation between the visits of Dr. Martin and of Dr. Duel, eye and ear specialist.

From Baltimore last night came this telegram to Mrs. Roosevelt, who has not left the hospital since her husband was received there aix days ago:

f thank God for preserving your methand to home and country. JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS. William H. Taft and Charles E. Rughes also were among the will known Americans who sent messages of sympathy and good wishes yesterday. Among these who called at the hospital were Mr. and Mrs. Chauncoy M. Depew. Ex-Senator Depew said that he found multiple of the Roosevelt family cheerful and hopeful.

road to travel."

Other visitors were United States
Judge Henry Galbraith Ward, whom
Fresident Roosevelt appointed to the Circult bench in 1907; Gen. Theodore Bingham, U. S. A., former Police Commissioner of New York; Oscar S. Straus,
who is a daily visitor, and William H.
Van Benchoten

TWO SPANISH SHIPS RELEASED.

Objectionable Portion of Carre Discharged in Porte Rice.

Blackarged in Peric Rico.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Feb. 11.—Two
Spanish passenger ships which had been
detained here for eight days, salled today after receiving permission from
Washington. Some cargo that was considered questionable was discharged before permission to depart was granted.
Two United States customs inspectors
accompanied one of the steamships on
her voyage to West Indian and South
American ports at the request of the American ports at the request of the ship's agents to observe the discharge and receipt of cargo, with the hope of expediting the vessel's trip to Spain on her return to this port in five weeks.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says:

"There is great enthusiasm in Germany over the reported end of the state of war between the Central Powers and Russia. Cities everywhere are beflagged and there is much rejoicing over Trotsky's unconditional surrender.

"It has been arranged that the
"It has been arranged that the
Central Economic Commission
now in Petrograd shall settle the
details of the resumption of
relations between Russia and the
Central Powers."

PERSHING FINDS CAPTURED MEN

which pain caused loss of sleep and tem- Corporal Upton and Fellow New Yorkers Located in German Camp.

COL. FRANK WILCOX DEAD

Four Killed, Six Wounded and Three Made Prisoners in Recent Attack.

Special Despetch to TED SUR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Gen. Pershing reported to the War Department to-day that the ten men, all from New York city and vicinity, reported missing since November 30, when the American engineers were caught in the German counter offensive south of Cambrai and gave, such a gallant account of them-

Palis, N. Y. GHARLES A., private, \$11 OOHEGAN, OHARLES A., private, \$11 Weet 18th etreet, Manhautan. LABON, HARRY J., private, \$57 Eighth street, Jersey City. LALLY, JOHN, private, Golden Bridge. MANEY, ULRICH N., private, 1792 Am-sterdam avenue, Manhattan. BROOKS, FRANK, private, 533 Dawson Street, The Bronz.
UELITE, HERBERT F., private, Newark.
TINGO, PETER J., private, 1619 Arthur
avenue, The Bronz.
BRAMAN, GEORGE H., private, Woodbaven, Queens.

Gen. Pershing also reported the cas-ualties among the Americans in the fighting of last Thursday, Friday and Saturday as follows:

ALLIE GROWDE H. corporal Detroit.

SLOCUE, WILLSAM M. Sergeant, Welleton, Ohle (soverely).

THOMAS, HAROLD, private, Winchester, N. H.
BAGGS, JOSEPH, private, Roxbury, Mass.
PATTERSON, GAMUEL, W., private, Ceredo, W. V., GAMUEL, W., private, Ceredo, W. V., MILIAAM M., private, Lexington, Ky.
WATERS, WILLIAM E., private, Ottawa, III.

members of the Roosevelt family cheerful and hopeful.

"I am hopeful too," he said. "Col.
Roosevelt seems to be getting along
all right, but apparently he has a rocky
road to travel."

Deaths From No.

The American commander in chief reported Col. Frank A. Vilcox died in France on February 9 of pneumonia. He was 49 years old and a Lieutenant-He was an years old and a Louis and the Colonel of the regular infantry who had been assigned to the National Army with the rank of Colonel. He was born in Massachusetts January 3, 1869. Benjamin W. Wilcox, at Fall River, is a brother. Other deaths from natural causes were reported as follows:

MENDRICKS, KINSLEY C., private, Beaverton, Ore. CHATTERTON, CHARLES H., Sergeast, pneumonia, St. Paul. SIMACTS, EDWARD C., citivilian contrac-tor, heart disease, no address.

MRS. W. B. LEEDS **WEDS GREEK PRINCE** Married to Younger Brother of Deposed King.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Mrs. William B. Leeds, a wealthy American widow, and Prince Christopher of Greece, according to the Delly Shetch, have been quietly married in Switzerland, where Mrs.

internal factors upon the masses at home revenies of the masses of the masses at home revenies of the masses of the masses at home revenies of the masses of the mas

Co to Plantaret, W. C. Low W. T. 1988

Germany Celebrates Trotzky's Surrender

RUSSIA IS OUT OF PEACE ONLY AS WAR BY DECREE: THE CONQUEROR, NO TREATY MADE

Army Demobilized, but Sign No Separate Peace.

With Ukraine Is Disclosed to the World.

Apocial Cable Despatch to Tan Sex. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. LONDON, Feb. 11 .- Announcement was made to-day that the Bolshevik Government had withdrawn from the war with the Central Empires and had ordered the nobilisation of the Russian armies No formal treaty of peace was signed, apparently. The news created no surprise, following as it did the conclusion of a separate peace between Germany and Austria and the republic of Ukraina.

The Bolsheviki have set out apparantly to innoulate not only their own country but all Europe with the virus of anarchy, but succeeded only in destroying Russia and rendering for incapable of resistance. Peace of some kind was inevitable sconer or later. The military situation will be affected but little. Germany's principal forces, despite the pledges given in the armistice, have been transferred from the eastern to the western front.

By this double stroke Germany frees her eastern lines from military pressure and is enabled to concentrate her efforts against the western and Italian fronts. At the same time there is opened to Germany the supplies from Russia and the Ukraine.

Russania's Predicament. prise, following as it did the conclusion

Rumania's Predicament.

With the action taken by Russia the situation of Russian becomes doubly critical. The gallant Baskan State is cut off on all sides and is menaced with cut off on all sides and is menaced with extinction. Its Government recently has enemy which, beaten, by our armies, been maintained largely through the assistance or at least toleration of Russia. The Central Powers are said to have sent an ultimatum, or rather a last hand. We class hands. warning to Rumania, and this presuma-

promise which enables Nikolai Lenine and Leon Trotaky to save their faces by avoiding the signing of a formal peace treaty is to obtain supplies from Russia. Austrian delegates are reported on their way to Klev to discuss economic questions, but it is doubtful if they will find the full granaries which the people of Austria and Germany have been led to believe are there.

Russia now may be easily to see the connitory out of the war, but as a real military feath of the connection demoralised the army several months ato. As to Poland, Courland and Likhuania there assems little doubt that their future may be taken as separated from that of Russia. It seems to be the German plan to let them regulate their own affairs to a certain extent, although garrisoned and largely administered by the Central Powers.

Matter of Indifference.

The German programme recently was set forth in brutal form by the North German Gazette, which said:

"Bhould the agreement with the Uk"Bhould the agreement with the Ukmine to obtain supplies from Russia. It seems to be a manifer to win it. Then peace will continue to

German Gazette, which said:

"Should the agreement with the Ukraine materialize, the development of
peace negotiations with Trotsky will become a matter of indifference to us."

The Bolshevik collapse was a moral
cortainty as a result of their machinations, which have been carried on since
the outset of the revolution, and which
have so exhausted Russia morally.

Gver—Traffic Committee Named. have so exhausted Russia mor financially and economically that even so early as August of last year it was impossible for the country to prosecute the war with any somblance of force.

Lenine and his followers obtained control over the soldiers and the civilian Government only by the promise of immediate peace and an immediate division of land. They overthrew the Kerensky Government, and in their turn were called on to make good or be sweet away. Government, and in their twint away. called on to make good or be swept away. The people demanded confiscation of all privately owned and church lands. The Bolshoviki were able to satisfy the ap-petites of their followers for a time, but could not delay indefinitely the promised

oould not delay incentifiely the promised peace at any price.

Lenine and his followers falled in their efforts at Brest-Litovsk because they wanted too much. They attempted to use these negotiations as a means of converting the masses at home and abroad to Bolshevism, hoping thereby to obtain a so-called democratic peace.

Bolshevik Rulers Order Asserts Superiority of German Arms Must Be Recognized First.

RUMANIA LEFT ALONE "LORD POINTED OUR WAY"

Central Empires' Compact "But the Whole World Has day as follows: Not Been on Right Path," Wilhelm Asserts.

> AMSTERDAM. Feb. 11.-Germany desires peace but before it can be attained many has been victorious, Emperor William said in reply to an address presented by the burgomaster of Hamburg on the conclusion of peace with the Ukraine. The Emperor's reply, as given in a Berlin despatch, follows: "We have gone through hard times

you. In him were combined the care and grief, for the entire people in its "We often entered false paths. The Lord pointed out to us by a hard school the path by which we should go. The world, however, at the same time has not been on the right path. We Gershould fight for right and morality.

to do what is right and good. "We ought to bring peace to the world. We shall seek in every way to do it. Such an end was achieved yesterday in a friendly manner with an

but a neace wherein the world will strive

"But he who will not accept peac but on the contrary declines, pouring out the blood of his own and of our people must be forced to have peace. We desire to live in friendship with neighbor-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Director-General McAdoo to-day took over the com-mission on car service of the American

G. Kendall was made manager.

At the same time the Director-General appointed an interregional traffic committee to study diverting traffic from the

which will study diversion of traffic

BRITISH DESTROYER IS SUNK

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The British torpedo boat destroyer Boxer was sunk on the night of February 3 in the English Channel as the result of a collision, the

The British destroyer Boxer displaced 250 tons, was 200 feet long, 19 feet beam and was built in 1894. Her complement consisted of 45 officers and men. She carried one 3 inch gun and five 6 pounders and was equipped with two 18 inch torpedo tubes. She was capable of travelling at a speed of 27 bracks.

page 5.

A good thing to do with the daylight hours is to visit the beautiful exhibition of art and architecture at 215 West Fifty-

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WILSON DRIVES PEACE WEDGE; INVITES AUSTRIA TO CONFER; ASSAILS GERMAN DIPLOMACY

Text of President Wilson's Address

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—President Wilson addressed the joint session of Congress to-

Gentlemen of the Congress: On the 8th of January I had the honor of addressing you on the objects of the war as our people conceive them. The Prime Minister of Great Britain had spoken in similar terms on the 5th of January. To these addresses the German Chancellor replied on the 24th, and Count Czernin for Austria on the same day. It is gratifying to have our desire so promptly realised that all exchanges of views on this great question should be made in the hearing of all the world.

Count Csernin's reply, which is directed chiefly to my own address on the 8th of January, is uttered in a very friendly tone.

He finds in my statement a sufficiently encouraging approach to the views of his own Government to justify him in believing it furnishes a bals for a more detailed discussion of purposes by the two Governments. He is represented to have intimated the views he was expres had been communicated to me be-forehand, and that I was aware of them: but in this I am sure he was misunderstood. I had received no intimation of what he intended to say There was, of course, no reason why with me. I am quite content to be

Hertling's Reply Confusing. Count von Hertling's reply is 1 must say, very vague and very con fusing. It is full of equivocal phrases, and leads it is not clear where. But it is certainly in a very different tone from that of Count Coernin, and apparently of an op-posite purpose. It confirms, I am sorry to say, rather than removes, the unfortunate impression made by what we had learned of the confer-ences at Breat-Liteyak. His dis-cussion and acceptance of our gen-eral principles lead him to no prac-tical conclusions. He refused to apply them to the substantive items

any final settlement. He is jealous of international action and of international council. He accepts, he says, the principle of public diplomacy, but he appears to insist it be confined, at any rate in this case, to generalities, and that the several particular questions of territory and sovereignty, the several must depend the acceptance of peace. by the twenty-three States now engaged in the war, must be discussed and settled not in general council but severally by the nations most immediately concerned by interest

He agrees the seas should be free, but looks askance at any limitation to that freedom by international action in the interest of the comm He would, without reserve be glad to see economic barriers refor that could in no way impede the whom he seems constrained to keep

Demands Return of Colonies.

Neither does he raise objection to a limitation of armaments. sestion will be settled of itself, he question will be settled or itself, he thinks, by the economic conditions which must follow the war. But the German colonies, he demands, must be returned without debate. He will discuss with no one but the represhall be made of the peoples and the no one but the Government of France the "conditions" under which French territory shall be evacuated; and only with Austria what shall be

In the determination of all questions affecting the Balkan States he defers, as I understand him, to Austria and Turkey; and with regard to the agreements to be entered into concerning the non-Turkish peoples of the present Ottoman empire, to the Turkish authorities themselves. After a settlement all around, of-fected in this fashion, by individual barter and concession, he would have no objection, if I correctly interpret his statement, to a league of nations which would undertake to hold the new balance of power steady against external disturbance

It must be evident to every one who understands what this war has wrought in the opinion and temper of the world that no general pe no peace worth the infinite eacrif can possibly be arrived at in any such fashion. The method the German Chancellor proposes is the method of the Congress of Vienna. We cannot and will not return to that. What is at stake now is the striving for is a new international order based upon broad and univer-sal principles of right and justice—

Refers to Reichstag Resolutions. Is it possible that Count von Hertling does not see that, does not grasp it, is in fact living in his thought in it, is in fact living in his thought in a world dead and gone? Has he utterly forgotten the Reichstag reso-lutions of the nineteenth of July, or does he deliberately ignore them? They spoke of the conditions of a general peace, not of national aggrandisement or of arrangements between State and State. The peace of the world depends upon the just settlement of each of the several problems to which I adverted in my recent address to the Congress. I. the world depends upon the accept-ance of any particular set of suggestions as to the way in which those

me are to be dealt with. I mean only that those pro-blems, each and all, affect the whole world; that unless they are dealt with in a spirit of unselfish and unbiased justice. with a view to the wishes, the natural connections, the racial aspi-rations, the security and peace of mind of the peoples involved, no permanent peace will have been at-tained. They cannot be discussed separately or in corners. None of them constitutes a private or sepa-rate interest from which the opinion of the world may be shut out. Whatever affects the peace affects mankind, and nothing settled by military force, if settled wrong, is

settled at all. It will presently have to be reopened.

Is Count von Hertling not aware he is speaking in the court of manof the world now sit in judgment on what every public man, of whatever nation, may say on the issues of a conflict which has spread to every region of the world? The Reichs-tag resolutions of July themselves frankly accepted the decisions of that court. There shall be no annexations, no contributions, no puni-tive damages. Peoples are not to be named about from one sovereignty to another by an interna-tional conference or an understand-ing between rivals and antagonista. National aspirations must be re-spected; peoples may now be domi-nated and governed only by their

own consent.
"Self-determination" is not a mere phrase. It is an imperative principle of action, which statemen will hemesforth ignore at their perit. We cannot have general peace for the asking or by the more arrangements of a peace conference. It cannot be accepted to the conference of the c pieced together out of individual understandings between powerful States. All the parties to this war must join in the settlement of every saue anyhere involved in it, be cause what we are seeking is a peace we can all unite to guarantee and maintain, and every item of it must be submitted to the common judgment whether it be right and fair, an act of justice, rather than a

Does Not Seek to Act as Arbiter.

The United States has no desire to interfere in European affairs or to act as arbiter in European territotake advantage of any internal weakness or disorder to impose her own will upon another people. She is quite ready to be shown the setments she has suggested are not the best or the most enduring. They are only her own provisional sketch of principles, and of the way in

which they should be applied.

But she entered this war because she was made a partner, whether she would or not, in the sufferings and indignities inflicted by the military masters of Germany, against the peace and security of mankind; the conditions of peace will touch her as nearly as they will touch any other nation to which is entrusted a leading part in the maintenance of civilization. the causes of this war are removed. its renewal rendered, as nearly as

This war had its roots in the disregard of the rights of small nations and of nationalities which lacked A their claim to determine their own allegiances and their own forms of political life. Covenants must now be entered into which will render such things impossible for future: and those covenants must be backed by the united force of all the nations that love justice and are willing to maintain it at any cost.

Takes Up Economic Questions

If territorial settlements and the political relations of great populapower to resist are to be determined by the contracts of the powerful Governments which consider themselves most directly affected, as Count von Hertling proposes, why may not economic questions also? It has come about in the altered world in which we now find ourselves that justice and the rights of peoples affect the whole field of international dealing as much as acsess to raw materials and fair and equal conditions of trade.

nt von Hertling wants the escommon agreement and guarantee, but he cannot expect that to be conbe determined by the articles of peace are not handled in the same way as items in the final accounting. He cannot ask the benefit of com mon agreement in the one field without according it in the other. I take it for granted he sees that separate and selfish compacts with regard to trade and the essential

materials of manufacture would afford no foundation for peace. Neither, he may rest assured, will separate and selfish compacts with regard to provinces and peoples.

Count Czernin seems to see the fundamental elements of peace with clear eyes and does not seek to obscure them. He sees an independent Poland, made up of all the indisputably Polish peoples who lie con-tiguous to one another, is a question of European concern and must of course be conceded; that Belgium matter what sacrifices and concessions that may involve; and national aspirations must be satisfied, even within his own empire, in the com-

If he is silent about question which touch the interest and purpose of his allies more nearly than they touch those of Austria only, it must, of course, be because he feels constrained, I suppose, to defer to Germany and Turkey in the circum-

Seeing and conceding, as he does the essential principles involved and the necessity of candidly applying them, he naturally feels that Austria can respond to the purpose of peace as expressed by the United States with less embarrassment than could Germany. He would probably have gone much further had it not been for the embarrassments of Austria's alliances and of her dependence upo

Sets Forth Principles Applied. After all, the test of whether it is ossible for either Government to go any further in this comparison of principles to be applied are these: First, that each part of the final

settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent; Second, that peoples and prov-inces are not to be bartered about

from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were more chattels and nawns in a game, even the great the balance of power; but that Third, every territorial settle-ment involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned and not as a part of any

mere adjustment or compromise of claims against rival States; and Fourth, that all well defined nathe utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducments of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and

consequently of the world. A general peace erected upon such foundations can be discussed. Until have no choice but to go on. So far as we can judge these principles that we regard as fundamental are already everywhere accepted as imperative except among the spokesmen of the military and annexationist party in Germany. If they have anywhere else been rejected, the objectors have not been sufficiently numerous or influential to make their voices audible. circumstance is that this one party in Germany is apparently willing a able to send millions of men to their death to prevent what all the world

Never Turn Back From Our Course.

I would not be a true spokesman of the people of the United States not say once more that we entered this war upon no small ocback from a course chosen upon principle. Our resources are mobilized now, and we shall not pause until they are mobilized in their en-Our armies are rapidly going to the fighting front, and will go more and more rapidly. Our whole strength will be put into this war emancipation the threat and attempted mastery of selfish groups of autocratic rulerswhatever the difficulties and present

partial delays. We are indomitable in our power of independent action, and can in no circumstances consent to live in a world governed by intrigue and force. We believe our own desire for a new international order, under which reason and justice and the common interests of mankind shall en everywhere. Without that new and human life will lack tolerable conditions of existence and development. Having set our hand to the task of achieving it we shall not

I hope it is not necessary for me to add that no word of what I have said is intended as a threat. That have spoken thus only that the le world may know the true spirit of America—that men everywhere may know our passion for justice and for self-government is no mere passion of words, but a passion which, once set in action, must be satisfied. The power of the United States is a menace to no nation or people. It will never be used in ag-gression or for the agreement. on or for the aggrandisement of any selfish interest of our own. It springs out of freedom and is for the

President Appears Unexpectedly Before Congress to Read Message.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

GIVES BASIS OF TERMS

Replies to Recent Speeches of Von Hertling and Count Czernin.

CRUSH RULE BY MILITARY

Calls Address of Kaiser's Chancellor "Very Vague and Very Confusing."

Special Desputch to Tan Sun WASHINGTON, Feb. 11. - President Vilson, appearing unexpectedly before Congress to-day, reaffirmed the nation's determination to crush military autocracy at all cost. At the same time e dealt's forceful blow to German die omacy now seeking to misrepresent

The address was a reply to the recent seace speeches of Count von Hertling. the German Chancellor, and Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister. The President emphasized the radical difference between these two ute terances. In striking manner he also set forth the gap between the Imperial German Government's position, as outlined by the Chancellor, and the position of the German people, as shown in the German Reichstag resolutions of last

July.

The wedge which the President drives the rest of the world, including the Gere man people, was thus set forth:
"The tragical circumstance is that this

one party in Germany is apparently willing and able to send millions of men to their death to prevent what all the world now sees to be just."

Attacks Von Hertling's Speech. Count von Hertling's "very vague and very confusing" peace speech is mercilessly dissected by the President, who holds it up to the scorn of the German and Austrian people as well as to the world at large. It can serve as no basis for a general peace the President points out.

On the other hand, Count Czernin's peace speech, which the Prefident con-trasts with the address of the German Chancellor, is accepted as at least show-

chancelor, is accepted as at least showing that the Austrian statesman "seems
to see the fundamental elements of
peace with clear eyes and does not seek
to obscure them."

The President's address is an invitation to Austria to take a more definite
position with respect to peace terms, the
door being plainly left open for further
advances from her. dvances from he Congress came with little more than an hour's notice. It was generally believed, however, some official notice undoubtedly would be taken by the United States Government of the peace speeches in earance before Jovernment of the peace speeche Jermany and Austria-Hungary. Germany and Austria-Rungary, the friendly tone of the Austrian Premier's apeech, which caused such bitter re-proach from the German military party, clearly calling for some recognition by

clearly calling for some recognition by the President, as diplomats here pointed Receipt of the text of Count Czernin's speech, as cabled by the American Min-later at Berne, and the full text of Count Hertling's speech, as cabled by Count Hertling's speech, as cabled by the American Legation at The Hague, enabled the President to scrutinize the exact language used by these statesmen. With these before him the President last Friday resolved upon a reply and be-gan the preparation of to-day's ad-dress, going over the points with Col. House and Secretary Lansing on Sat-urday.

Door of Peace Never Closed. According to the view taken in official of weakening in the President's address Government. Rather he has em the fact the door so peace hi been closed by the United States hought of peace is possible on the basis

military party advocated.

The President, it was learned, did not consult the Entente Allies before making his address. But it was insisted there was no necessity for this any more than there would be necessity for Lloyd George or Premier Clemenceau to send the President advance notification of ad dresses they might wish to make on the general peace policies as already agreed on by the United States and the Entente. Only in case of a new departure in policy with respect to peace would a consultation between the United States and the Allies be deemed imperative.

While in official and dipformatic quare

ters there was a disposition to let the President's address speak for itself there apparently was a desire to bring the "extra official negotiations" as some observers have termed the speechmaking of the chief statesmen of the nations at war, back to the funda-mental issues, the settlement of each question of the barter of provinces and peoples, the settlement of territorial questions for the benefit of the popula-tions concerned and finally the recognilons concerned and finally the re tion of national aspirations as a

suggested, was to serve notice in advance that any peace treatles arising from the Brest-Litovak conforences would not of necessity be regarded as binding upon America or the Entente Allies.

One point in the President's address which came in for particular attention and which in the view of some emphasised a conciliatory policy, was the refeised a conciliatory policy, was the ref-erence made to the war sime outlined by the President in his address on Janu-ary 5, and which the President to-day described as being this country's "predescribed as being this country's "pre-visional sketch of principles and of the way in which they should be applied." "She is quite ready." said the Presi-dent. "to be shown that the acttlements